IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1. (cancelled) A dual conical fluid dynamic bearing comprising an integral male cone/shaft element, an integral male cone/bore element, an integral single piece hub having first and second female cones defined therein and joined by a central opening, said male cone/shaft element and said male cone/bore element being joined through said central opening and supported by a fluid for relative rotation, said male cone/shaft element comprising a conical element and a shaft extending axially away from a narrow end of said cone said female cone/bore element comprising a cone with a shaft extending axially away from a wide end of said cone and further having a bore extending through said cone and said shaft, said shaft of said integral cone/shaft element fitted into said cone/bore element to accurately position said cone of said cone/shaft element relative to said cone of said cone/bore element.

Claim 2. (cancelled) A fluid dynamic bearing as in claim 1 wherein said male cone/shaft element comprises a conical element and a shaft extending axially away from a narrow end of said cone.

Claim 3. (cancelled) A fluid dynamic bearing as in claim 2 wherein said male cone/bore element comprises a cone with a shaft extending axially away from a wide end of said cone and further having a bore extending through said cone and said shaft, said shaft of said integral cone/shaft element fitted into said bore of said cone/bore element to accurately position said cone of said cone/shaft element relative to said cone of said cone/bore element.

Claim 4. (Original) A method of forming an integral, one piece hub for a dual conical fluid dynamic bearing comprising:

defining a center hole having an opening dimensioned to accommodate a narrow end of each cone of a dual conical bearing, as well as passage of a tool for cutting surfaces of each of a pair of female cones in said hub defining each of a pair of

female cones in said integral hub utilizing the tool which has a width dimension less than or equal to the angled dimension through the central opening so that each of said pair of female cones may be cut from one side of said hub.

Claim 5. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 4 in which the hole is dimensioned to accommodate the tool passing from one of the cones to the other of the cones without substantially changing the angle of the tool relative to a central axis of the integral hub.

Claim 6. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein a maximum dimension for the tool is defined by drawing a line over a projected finished surface for each of said cones through the hole through which the tool passes, the distance between the lines establishing a maximum width of the tool.

Claim 7. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the distance between the lines is established at the center hole of the integrated hub.

Claim 8. (New) A dual conical fluid dynamic bearing comprising a hub having first and second female cones defined therein and joined by a central opening, the central opening being a sufficient width to accommodate means for serially cutting the first and second cones without modification of setup of said hub relative to said cutting means.

Claim 9. (New) A fluid dynamic bearing as in claim 8 wherein said means for cutting cuts said conical surfaces serially.

Claim 10. (New) A motor hub for use in a dual conical fluid dynamic bearing comprising first and second conical elements joined together with their narrow ends facing each other, the motor hub comprising first and second female openings defined by generally conical surfaces and joined together at an opening near the center of the hub, the opening between the first and second cones being sufficiently large to allow a

tool traversing on a cone angle through the central opening to define both first and second conical surfaces on a single machine set up.

Claim 11. (New) A motor hub as claimed in claim 10 wherein the hub opening is axially thin enough that the narrow ends of the conical elements can be directly formed together.